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**ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
FORM X-17A-5
PART III**

SEC FILE NUMBER
8- 65470

FACING PAGE

**Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder**

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 01/01/2003 AND ENDING 12/31/2003
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Credicorp Securities, Inc.

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

121 Alhambra Plaza, Suite 1200

(No. and Street)

Coral Gables

(City)

Florida

(State)

33134

(Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT

Maria Elena Perez786-999-1613

(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Ernst & Young LLP

(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name)

200 S. Biscayne Blvd., Suite 3900 Miami

(Address)

(City)

Fl.

(State)

33131

(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

- ☒ Certified Public Accountant
☐ Public Accountant
☐ Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.

PROCESSED
APR 02 2004

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FINANCIAL**

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

SEC 1410 (06-02)

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information contained in this form are not required to respond
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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

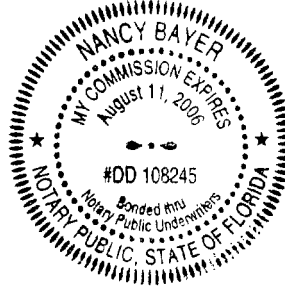
I, Javier E. Maggiolo, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Credicorp Securities, Inc., as of December 31, 20 03, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:

Mr. Fernando Montero, director of Credicorp Securities, Inc., is the beneficiary
of ABM Trust, which has an account at Credicorp Securities, Inc.

[Signature]
Signature

General Manager
Title

[Signature]
Notary Public



This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes):

- ☒ (a) Facing Page.
- ☒ (b) Statement of Financial Condition.
- ☒ (c) Statement of Income (Loss).
- ☒ (d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.
- ☒ (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
- ☐ (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
- ☒ (g) Computation of Net Capital.
- ☐ (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
- ☐ (i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
- ☐ (j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
- ☐ (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation.
- ☒ (l) An Oath or Affirmation.
- ☐ (m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.
- ☐ (n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.

****For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULES

Credicorp Securities, Inc.

Year ended December 31, 2003

with Reports of Independent Certified Public Accountants

Credicorp Securities, Inc.

Financial Statements
and Supplemental Schedules

Year ended December 31, 2003

Contents

Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants	1
Audited Financial Statements	
Statement of Financial Condition	2
Statement of Operations.....	3
Statement of Stockholder's Equity	4
Statement of Cash Flows	5
Notes to Financial Statements.....	6
Supplemental Information	
Computation of Net Capital and Aggregate Indebtedness Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission	11
Statement Regarding SEC Rule 15c3-3	12
Report on Internal Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-5.....	13

Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

The Board of Directors
Credicorp Securities, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Credicorp Securities, Inc. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Credicorp Limited) as of December 31, 2003 and the related statement of operations, stockholder's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Credicorp Securities, Inc. as of December 31, 2003 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Ernst & Young LLP

January 16, 2004

Credicorp Securities, Inc.

Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2003

Assets

Cash	\$ 177,606
Restricted cash	100,000
Property and equipment, net	381,705
Prepaid expenses	15,986
Other assets	4,671
Accrued revenue	1,100
Total Assets	<u>\$ 681,068</u>

Liabilities

Accounts payable	\$ 12,593
Accrued expenses	7,580
Total liabilities	<u>20,173</u>

Stockholder's equity

Capital stock	1,000
Paid in capital	1,499,000
Accumulated deficit	<u>(839,105)</u>
Total stockholder's equity	<u>660,895</u>
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	<u>\$ 681,068</u>

See accompanying notes.

Credicorp Securities, Inc.

Statement of Operations

Year ended December 31, 2003

Revenues:

Commissions	\$ 977,157
Investment advisory fees	576,000
Professional services fees	<u>156,573</u>
Total revenues	1,709,730

Expenses:

Clearing charges	97,864
Professional development	16,236
Selling, general, and administrative	156,100
Insurance	28,005
Salaries and employee benefits	1,387,143
Professional service fees	219,147
Depreciation	77,443
Rent	190,394
Travel	43,703
Other operating expenses	<u>42,558</u>
Total expenses	2,258,593

Loss from operations (548,863)

Other expense, net (8,535)

Net loss \$ (557,398)

See accompanying notes.

Credicorp Securities, Inc.

Statement of Stockholder's Equity

	Common Stock	Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholder's Equity
Balance, January 1, 2003	\$1,000	\$ 999,000	\$(281,707)	\$718,293
Capital contributions	—	500,000	—	500,000
Net loss	—	—	(557,398)	(557,398)
Balance, December 31, 2003	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,499,000</u>	<u>\$(839,105)</u>	<u>\$660,895</u>

See accompanying notes.

Credicorp Securities, Inc.

Statement of Cash Flows

December 31, 2003

Cash flows from operating activities

Net loss	\$(557,398)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Depreciation	77,443
(Increase) decrease in assets:	
Prepaid expenses	(15,986)
Other assets	2,000
Accrued revenue	(1,100)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	19,373
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(475,668)</u>

Cash flows from investing activities

Leasehold improvements	(302,204)
Property and equipment	(153,594)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(455,798)</u>

Cash flows from financing activities

Capital contributions	<u>500,000</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(431,466)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>709,072</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 277,606</u>

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information

Cash paid during the year for:	
Interest	<u>\$ 20,393</u>

See accompanying notes.

Credicorp Securities, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2003

1. General

Credicorp Securities, Inc. (the Company), was incorporated on September 28, 2001 originally as ASB Securities, Inc., and filed Articles of Amendment on June 19, 2002 to change its name to Credicorp Securities, Inc., a Florida corporation. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Credicorp Limited (the Parent). The Company is a registered broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission and a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers. The Company's activities are currently limited to sales of investment company shares, corporate equity securities, corporate debt securities, bonds, United States of America (United States or U.S.) government securities, and stocks. The Company's activities do not include the solicitation of sale of oil or gas interests, mortgages or receivables, municipal bonds, or variable life insurance or annuities. Additionally, the Company's activities do not currently include market making, underwriting, or the making of private placements. The Company may engage in discretionary account management for institutional clients. The Company clears all securities transactions through the Pershing Division of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation (Pershing). The Company is located in Coral Gables, Florida.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Practices

Basis of Financial Statement Presentation

The accounting policies and reporting practices of the Company conform to the predominant practices in the broker-dealer industry and are based on accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Security Transactions

Security transactions and related commission revenues and expenses are recorded on a trade date basis.

Restricted Cash

At December 31, 2003, restricted cash consisted of a fixed deposit required by the Company's clearing organization, Pershing, in the amount of \$100,000. Pershing requires a clearing deposit upon which the Company receives interest at the 90-day Treasury Bill rate.

Credicorp Securities, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Practices (continued)

Furniture, Equipment, and Leasehold Improvements

Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over either the economic useful life of the improvement or the lease term, whichever is shorter. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, ranging up to five years.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for taxes under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, which requires the application of the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the liability method, statement of financial condition amounts of deferred income taxes are recognized on the temporary differences between the basis of assets and liabilities as measured by tax laws and their basis as reported in the financial statements. Recognition of deferred tax asset amounts and related valuation allowances are based on management's belief as to whether it is more likely than not that the tax benefit associated with certain temporary differences will be realized. Deferred tax expense or benefit is then recognized for the change in deferred tax liabilities or assets between periods.

Investment Advisory Fees and Professional Services Fees

The Company has an agreement with a related party to provide professional and investment advisory fees. Services under this agreement are recorded as provided by the Company.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Credicorp Securities, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

3. Furniture, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements

Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization, as of December 31, 2003 are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	\$302,204
Computer equipment	9,259
Furniture and office equipment	<u>147,685</u>
Total fixed assets	459,148
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(77,443)</u>
Net	<u>\$381,705</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2003, depreciation and amortization expense amounted to \$77,443.

4. Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the provisions of SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Temporary differences between financial statement carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax asset at December 31, 2003 are as follows:

Deferred tax asset:	
Net operating loss carryforward	\$233,899
Tax exceeds book intangible asset value	87,892
Less valuation allowance	<u>(321,791)</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ -</u>

Credicorp Securities, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

4. Income Taxes (continued)

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on these criteria, management has decided to place a full valuation allowance against deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2003.

At December 31, 2003, the Company has a net operating loss carryforward of \$599,740, which begins to expire in 2023.

5. Leases

The Company subleases office space from an affiliated company, Banco de Credito del Peru-Miami Agency. Rental expense for all operating leases was \$190,394 for the year ended December 31, 2003. Each year subsequent to 2003, the annual rental expense will increase by approximately 3%.

6. Related-Party Transactions

In the normal course of business, the Company conducts transactions with related institutions. The significant related party balances included in the accompanying financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2003 are as follows:

Transactions included in the statement of operations:

Commissions	\$874,357
Investment advisory fees	576,000
Professional services fees	156,573
Clearing charges	(58,691)

Transactions included in the statement of cash flows:

Capital contributions	\$500,000
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Credicorp Securities, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

7. Net Capital Requirements

Credicorp Securities, Inc. is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission uniform net capital rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimal net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. As of December 31, 2003, Credicorp Securities, Inc. had net capital of \$257,433, which was \$207,433 in excess of its required net capital of \$50,000, and a ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital of 0.08 to 1.

Supplemental Information

Credicorp Securities, Inc.

Computation of Net Capital and Aggregate Indebtedness Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

December 31, 2003

Computation of net capital

Total stockholder's equity	\$660,895
Nonallowable assets:	
Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements	381,705
Prepaid expenses and other assets	15,986
Artwork	4,671
Accrued revenue	1,100
Net capital	<u>\$257,433</u>

Computation of basic net capital requirements

Minimum net capital required (1/8 of aggregate indebtedness)	<u>\$ 2,522</u>
Minimum dollar net capital requirement	<u>\$ 50,000</u>
Net capital requirement (greater of above amounts)	<u>\$ 50,000</u>
Excess net capital	<u>\$207,433</u>
Excess net at 1000% (net capital less 10% of aggregate indebtedness)	<u>\$255,416</u>

Computation of aggregate indebtedness

Total liabilities from the statement of financial condition	<u>\$ 20,173</u>
Total aggregate indebtedness	<u>\$ 20,173</u>
Percentage of aggregate indebtedness to net capital	<u>8%</u>

There were no material differences between the Computation of Net Capital and Aggregate Indebtedness under Rule 15c3-1 of the SEC above and the computations included in the respondent's corresponding unaudited amended Form X-17A-5 Part II filing as of December 31, 2003.

Statement Regarding SEC Rule 15c3-3

December 31, 2003

The Company is exempt from the Reserve Requirement of the Securities and Exchange Commission (Rule 15c3-3) under paragraph (k)(2)(ii) of Rule 15c3-3.

Report on Internal Controls Required by SEC Rule 17a-5 for a Broker-Dealer Claiming an Exemption from SEC Rule 15c3-3

Board of Directors
Credicorp Securities, Inc.

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements and supplemental schedules of Credicorp Securities, Inc. (the Company), for the year ended December 31, 2003, we considered its internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and not to provide assurance on internal control.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company, including tests of compliance with such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the criteria stated in rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons
2. Recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
3. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of internal controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned criteria. Two of the criteria of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional criteria of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in any internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, errors or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of internal control to future periods is subject to the risk that internal control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of its design and operation may deteriorate.

Our consideration of internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in internal control that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the specific internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. However, we noted no matters involving internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that meet the criteria referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not meet such criteria in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2003, to meet the SEC's criteria.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Ernst & Young LLP

January 16, 2004